

No. 3025. { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS,
For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch, for each insertion.

HIDES BOUGHT
in any quantity.
JAMES COOK,
Commercial Wharf,
January 28. 1871

*** MONEY.**


APPROVED BILLS and PROMIS-
SORY NOTES from £10 to £500, not
having more than twelve months to run, DIS-
COUNTED at a trifling advance on Bank
Interest.

Bills of Exchange on England or India ne-
gotiated—Bank and other Shares purchased
and sold.

Money on mortgage procured to ANY

AMOUNT, either on city or country properties, at current interest.

JAMES W. BARRETT,
Stock, Share, and Money Broker,
308, Pitt-street.

 Reversionary and contingent interests
computed and sold. 1842

MONEY TO LEND.

MONEY TO LEND upon any description of eligible Landed or House Property; also on the deposit of Diamonds, Plate, Jewellery, or Watches, as a collateral security. Bills and Receipts

cash as usual. Apply confidentially at the Domestic Bazaar, No. 139, King-street, left hand side from George-street, nearly opposite Castlereagh-street.
1584 CHARLES MARSH.

JOHN BULLOCK.

ABSCONDED, from the service of the undersigned, a Shepherd named John Bullock; he was formerly in the employment of Mr. Goggs, of the Upper Hunter. A warrant has been granted for his apprehension by the Clarence River Magistrates, and a

reward of two pounds will be given to the policeman who will apprehend him.
1864 WARD STEPHENS.

CAUTION—The public are requested not to give credit, nor receive any property, from my wife Elizabeth Malpass. WILLIAM MALPASS, Parramatta-street. Sydney, January 27. 1864

TO BUILDERS, &c.
TENDERS will be received for the various works required in erecting and finishing the

The plans and specification of the buildings, and other particulars, may be had by applying at the office of James Hume, of King-street, Architect, to whom tenders ^{to be} to be sent on or before Tuesday, at noon, the 12th of February next ensuing.

Security will be required for the due and proper performance of the works.

JAMES HUME,
113, King-street.

January 27. 1587

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED,
by a gentleman and his wife, in a
respectable family, where no other boarders
are taken. As their stay in Sydney will ex-
tend over some months, terms must be
moderate. Address by letter, immediately, post-
paid, to G. F. P., *Herald Office*. 1546

WANTED, for three or six months
a house situated near the water, and
within three or four miles of Sydney. A
furnished house preferred. 1547

at the Herald Office. 1648

SEKIVANTS WANTED,
AT LIBERAL WAGRS.

WANTED to engage immediately, several Women and Men Cooks ; a Man and his Wife, the Man as Butler, and the Wife as Cook ; a young Woman as Housemaid and Landress, Several General House Servants, Housemaids, and Landresses ; Nursemaids, several Boys, a Man and his Wife—the Man as Labourer, the Wife as Landress ; and TWELVE Shepherds, at liberal

Wages, to proceed this morning to the Interior. Apply at the Domestic Bazaar, No. 139, King-street, left hand side from George-street, nearly opposite Castleburgh-street.
1583 CHARLES MARSH.

WANTED—A person as nurse, and to make herself otherwise useful, in a family proceeding to England. Apply at Mrs. Watkins's, Cumberland street. 1547

WANTED, a WET NURSE. Apply to A. Z., Herald Office, George-street. 1542

SERVANTS WANTED.—Wanted, a man and his wife; the man to cook and make himself otherwise useful; the woman to wash and do the housework. Apply to Mr. JAMES McEVOT, 297, Pitt-street. 1666

WANTED, a man as Cook; none need apply except he thoroughly understands his business, and can get good reference as to his capability. N. B.—Also a housemaid. Apply at Gill's Hotel, Pitt-street, at ten o'clock.

MAN SERVANT WANTED.
WANTED, a Man to attend to a horse and make himself generally useful about the house. Apply to Mr. Biza, No. 1, Macquarie-street, near top of King-street.
 1526

FARM SERVANT WANTED.
A MAN required to take charge of a horse, and make himself generally useful in the bush, about seven miles from Sydney.

ALSO WANTED,
A Cart Horse, with or without cast and
ariness, and a Cow *springing*. Apply per-
sonally between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.,
on Monday; or by letter post-paid to W.
Marrell, Grocer, Parramatta-street, opposite
the Old Toll Bar. 1836

WANTED, for the country, a man
as groom and coachman, who will
also be willing to make himself generally use-
ful. He must produce satisfactory testimo-
nials for industry, sobriety, and honesty.

personally, either to Rev. J. Trough-
ton, Prospect, Parramatta, or to Charles
Langley, Esq., Hill's Buildings, Surry Hills.
A married man will be preferred. 1632

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
WHEREAS PHILIP RISSY HOLDS-
worth, late Clerk in the office of the
Australian Colonial and General Life Assur-
ance and Annuity Company, No. 448, George-
street, Sydney, stands charged with Embezzlement,
and a warrant was issued at the Chief
Police Office on Thursday last, the 21st In-
stant, against him. The above reward

unds will be paid to any person who shall use him to be apprehended and lodged in one of Her Majesty's Gaols.

The public are hereby cautioned that the forsworn P. R. Holdsworth has no authority to act for, nor is in any way connected with, the above named Company.

The above named P. R. Holdsworth is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, of pale complexion, light eyes, his hair and whiskers are of a light sandy colour, and he is broad and heavily shouldered.

January 27. 1876

GARDEN ISLAND.
LEFT on the beach of the above island, on Tuesday evening, a deal box, containing, amongst other articles, a telescope, a camera, "Cutts, Sheffield," and a Mackintosh coat. The party who kindly took charge of the box will confer an obligation by informing Mr. Jacob Indar, York-street, where he can obtain it. 1919

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT.

IMPORTS.		
PROVISIONS.		£ s. d.
Irish Beef, Per tierce		None.
Moss Pork Prime Irish, per brl.		0 0 0
Hamburg		
Mean Beef, Per tierce		
Ham		
English, per lb.		None.
Westphalia		
Butter		
Irish, per lb.		
Dutch		
Cheese		
Cheddar, per lb.		Super-
Gloster		added
Pine		Colon
Dutch		
Herrings—White, per barrel		
Red per ditto		None.
CANDLES.		
English		
Moude, per lb.		None.
Sperm		0 1 6
Wax		0 2 0
American Sperm		0 1 6
East India Wax		None.

GRAIN AND MEAL.		
Rice	Patna, per bag	1 5 0
Wheat	Durwent, per bushel .	Nomin.
Oatmeal ..	Per lb.	0 0 3
Flour	American, per barrel ..	None.
SPIRITS.		

Rum ..	12 to 20 O.P., per gal.	0 4 6
	6 to 10 O.P.	
	1 to 5 O.P.	0 5
	Under proof	
	B-ranal	None.
Brandy ..	Cognac	0 9 0
	Spanish	0 8 0
Hollands	In wood (pale)	None.
	Tinged	0 8 0
Gin.....	4 gallon cases	
	Half cases	Nomin.
Whiskey	Per gallon	None

Arrack . Ditto	0 3 0
Cherry Brandy (1 inta) per dozen	Nomin
WINES.	
Sherry In wood, per hhd. £10 to	15 0 0
Ditto, best	20 0 0
Bottled, per dozen 15s. to	1 2 0
Port In wood, per hhd. £10 to	20 0 0
Bottled, per doz. 14s. to	1 7 0
Claret In wood, per hhd.	Nona.
Bottle, per doz. 15s. to	1 10 0
Madeira	Nona.
Teneriffe . . In wood, per pipe	15 0 0

Marsala .. Ditto	17 0
Cape .. Company's brand	Nons.
Other brands	18 0
Champagne, per dozen, .. 15s. to	2 10

BEER.

Porter Taylor's, per hhd.	} Nons.
Other Brewers'	
Ale Alsop's	
Bass's	
Dunbar's, bottle, & doz.	0 8

English	Refined, per lb.	0 0
Manitius	First quality, per ton	} None.
	Second quality	
Manila	First quality	

Bourbon	First quality	25 0 0
	Second quality	25 0 0
Java	First quality	} None.
	Second quality	
Siam		25 0 0
		None.

FRUITS.

Currents	Zante, per lb.	0 0
Raisins	Muscatel	0 0

Smyrna	0 0
Cape	0 0
Cape Dried Fruit, assorted	} None.
Prunes	
Figs	
Almonds	
Jordan	0 2
Shell	0 1

TEA AND COFFEE.

Hysonskin, per chest .. \$25 15c.	4 5
Gunpowder, per box	2 5

Coucou .. per chest	5 0
Souchong, per box	1 15
Pekoe per chest	None.
Coffee Manila, per lb.....	0 0
Java	None.
TOBACCO.	
Negrohead (American) per lb. 8d. to	0 0 10
Cavendish Ditto	0 0
Cigars Havannah, per 1000 ..	2 0

Manila	2 15 0
METALS.	
Iron..... Assorted, per ton	18 0 0
Copper .. Sheathing, per lb.	0 1 4
Zinc ... Rolled, per ton	42 0 0
Lead Ditto	26 0 0
Tin Plates Assorted	Nomin
Shot..... Assorted	1 5 0
SUNDRIES.	

Iron.....	Hoop, per ton	17 0 0
	Pig	6 0 0
Rope	Assorted, per cwt.	2 8 0
	Manila	2 0 0
	Colr	None.
Canvas	Bleached, per bolt	2 2 0
	Turpentine, per gallon	0 6 0
	Paint Oil, per gallon	0 6 0
White Lead, ground, in kegs, &cwt.		1 16 0
Black Paint, per cwt.		1 6 0
Green	Ditto ditto	2 0 0
Tar	Riga, per barrel	None.
	American	None.

Pitch	.... per barrel	.....	None.
Oil Shooks, white oak, for pipes,			None.
	per ton		
	For barrels		None.
Gunpowder, blasting, per lb.	....	0 1	0
Canister	.....	0 1	0
Glass	.....	0 2	0
Cement ..Roman, per barrel	....	0 16	0
Oil	.....Olive, per dozen, quarts	1 2	0

Peas.....	Split, per bushel	0 16	c
Hops	English, per lb.	0 1	c
Barley	American	}	None.
	Pearl, per cwt.		
Vinegar	Malt, per gallon	0 2	c
Mace	Per lb.	0 4	c
Cloves .....	.....	0 2	c
Fruits	Bottled, per dozen	1 1	c
Mustard	Pounds, per dozen	1 0	c
	Half-pounds	0 11	c

Pickles ..	Quarts, per dozen	1	1	0
	Pints	0	12	0
Salt	Liverpool, per ton	3	10	0
	Rock	2	0	0
	Basket, per dozen	0	2	0
	Colonial, per ton	Nomin		
Soap	Hawes, per ton	None.		
	Liverpool	None.		
Blue	Per lb.	0	1	2
Starch	Disse	0	0	0
Soda	Per ton	10	0	0

EXPORTS.		
Wool ...	Choice flecks, per lb. . .	} Nomin
	Good ordinary	
	Broken	
	In grease	} None.
Oil	Sperm, per ton	
	Black	
Whalebone, per ton		
Hides	Each	0 7

Horns	Per 125	0 10
Tips	Per 125	0 15
Tallow	Per ton	22 00
Trenails	Per S. M.	5 17
Cedar	Good, per foot, 2d. to	0 0 2
Whet	Per bushel	0 4 1
Flour	First, per cwt.	0 12
	Second	0 11
Beef	Per tierce	5 6
Cheese	Per lb.	0 0
Butter	Per lb.	0 1

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP & JOHN FAIRFAX, at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, January 28, 1847.

Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1847.

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 25th January, 1847.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 28th instant, at noon, for supplying such quantities of brooms (made of birch or heath, or other proper material) with handles, as may from time to time be required by the Barrack Department, between the 1st February next, and the 30th September, 1848.

Samples of the brooms to be sent to the Barrack Master's Office, where any further particulars can be obtained.

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 25th January, 1847.

THE PRICES demanded for the Seeds called for by advertisement from this Office, dated 17th ult., being considered too high, Notice is hereby given, that Tenders, in duplicate, will be received until Thursday, the 28th instant, at noon, from such persons as may be willing to supply the undermentioned Seeds for the service at North Australia.

The lowest tender, if approved of, will be accepted.

Maise (Common) bushels	20
Maise (100 day) ditto	20
Millet ditto	1
Barley (English) ditto	1
Barley (Cape) ditto	1
Clover (red and white) ditto	1 of each
Wheat ditto	2
Cotton ditto	5
Coffee ditto	5
Manioc ditto	1
Potatoes (V. D. Land) bushels	20
Ditto (sweet) ditto	1
Yams ditto	1
Drum-head ditto	1
Cabbage ditto	1
Early York ditto	1
Globe ditto	1
Onion ditto	1
Spanish ditto	1
Scotch Yellow ditto	1
Turnip ditto	1
White Stone ditto	1
Carrot ditto	1
Long Orange ditto	1
Short Horn ditto	1
Cucumber ditto	1
Cailliflower ditto	1
Parsnip ditto	1
Leeks ditto	1
Melons ditto	1
Water ditto	1
Vegetable Marrow ditto	1
Garlic ditto	1
Pumpkins ditto	1
Red Orange ditto	1
Broad Windsor ditto	10
Dwarf Windsor ditto	10
Scarlet Runner ditto	10
White Runner ditto	10
Calavances ditto	10
French Kidney ditto	10
Dwarf Marrow Fat ditto	10
Prussian Blue ditto	10
Vine ditto	10
Turnip ditto	10
Salmon ditto	10
Large Cabbage ditto	1
Com ditto	1
English ditto	1
American ditto	1
Spinach ditto	1
Capsicum ditto	1
Squash ditto	1
Chillie ditto	1
Mint ditto	1
Thyme ditto	1
Parsley (curled) ditto	1
Rye Grass ditto	1
Lucerne ditto	1
Calery ditto	1
Horseradish (sticks or roots) ditto	100

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.

1480
AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company, will be held at their Office, in George-street, on Wednesday, 10th February next, at half-past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing two Directors in the room of S. K. Salting, Esq., and George G. Old, Esq., resigned.

Candidates for the office are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Board, previous to the day of election.

J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary.

1301
PHENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Agents of the above Company have this day received instructions from the Secretaries at Calcutta, that new agents have been appointed for the Company in London, and that all policies issued by the undersigned as Agents in Sydney, and made payable in London, will (in case of loss) be settled, on presentation, and agreeably to their tenor, at the office of the London and Westminster Bank, Treasurers of the said Company.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Agents at Sydney.
Sydney, 22nd January. 1300

ANTI-TRANSPORTATION.

IN pursuance of the resolution adopted at the Public Meeting, held at Penrith, on the 11th instant, copies of a petition, deprecating the removal of transportation, and praying for the resumption of emigration, lie for signature at

MR. ARMSTRONG'S AND
MR. ROBERTSON'S, in that Town.

No. 47-20,
Town Clerk's Office.
Sydney, 23rd January, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in future, for the convenience of those citizens whose premises are supplied with water from the Corporation mains, the water shall not be turned off for the purpose of laying down water pipes or otherwise (without a special order from the Water Committee or the Chairman thereof) except between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

By order of the Water Committee,
JOHN RAE,
Town Clerk.

1306
AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at their Office, in George-street, on Wednesday, the 10th February next, at twelve o'clock, to determine upon the propriety of paying back a portion of the capital.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary.

Sydney, January 13.

BONDED STORES.
THE undersigned having completed a range of Stores in Queen's-place, constructed with all modern improvements, solely for bonding purposes, and *free proof*, invites the inspection of importers.

Arrangements, deduced from long experience, have been made for the preservation of tobacco from such deteriorating influences as are incidental to the climate and other circumstances.

Security against fire is now attainable in these warehouses, combined with great facility of transit and sampling, without any departure from the old scale of charges, exhibited as usual in a prominent place of the establishment.

E. H. POLLARD,
Queen's-place Bonded Stores,
December 26. 1300

MR. J. EMANUEL,
DENTIST, 345, CASTLE-REACH-STREET,
NORTH.

ESTABLISHED 1842.
MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, in returning thanks to his patients and the public in general of New South Wales for their liberal patronage since his arrival from Paris to this city in the year 1842, begs most respectfully to inform them that he has received by the *Everett* a splendid assortment of every description of artificial teeth. Also, the latest improvements of the art. Gold leaf, sea-bone bone, separating files, &c.

Mr. Emanuel continues to supply the loss of teeth, more particularly whole sets, having succeeded in the most difficult cases wherein others have failed. (In this part of the world.) Mr. Emanuel trusts from his constant and studious attention to his profession to merit a continuance of the favour already received. At home from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.

345, Black's Buildings,
Near Hunter-street. 209

WILLIAM CANKETT, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Cook's River, New South Wales, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, wishes to inform them that on the first of February he intends to run a first-rate Omnibus, entirely new, which no expense has been spared to make comfortable and commodious. It will carry fifteen passengers, and will run with three horses, so as to delay no time, (fare as usual); and will start from Cook's River at a quarter past eight, every morning, and will call at the points of the Gibe and New Town Road, at ten minutes before nine, and will set down at the Queen's Wharf by nine: it will then continue its route through the town during the day, and will return to New Town and Cook's River, leaving the Queen's Wharf at a quarter before five, and will call at the Royal Hotel, at five.

N.B.—A Licensed Carriage will run to New Town and Cook's River every morning, at half-past eleven, from the Royal Hotel, for the convenience of the inhabitants, and will leave Cook's River at half-past one.

W. C. has purchased first-rate horses, and engaged a sober and staid coachman and conductor. 1494

FOR SALE—A CURRICLE, with two complete sets of harness, bars, &c. Also, one spare pair saddles and bar. One of these sets of harness is very handsome, and both, with the carriage, are in the most perfect order.

To be seen at MARTIN'S Repository, Pitt-street. 1475

MRS. PEARSON'S (late Mrs. Cluett), Private Board and Lodging House, Coyle's Buildings, 99, top of Hunter-street. References required. 4717

ALL MAY BE CURED!
BY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS.
Extract of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., "Chronicle" Office, Tobago, West Indies.

February 4th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this Island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medical gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing medicines within their reach, from the immense benefits some of them have derived from their use, as they have been found here, in several cases, to cure Sores and Ulcers of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentleman in this Island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers upon his legs, arms, and body, who had tried all other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good, but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored to health and vigour.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN.

PILES, FISTULAS, AND BEARINGS-DOWN.
A remarkable Cure by these Pills and Ointment.—A half-pay Lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's, Jersey, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from Piles and Fistula, besides a general Bearing-down, of the most distressing nature. He had twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at last gave himself up to despair.

Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debilitated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE, IN THE WEST INDIES, OF LEMPHY AND OTHER DANGEROUS SKIN DISEASES.

June 2nd, 1844.

Mr. Lewis Reddon, of George Town, Demerara, writes under the above date, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment have cured him of a most distressing skin disease, and that he is now perfectly restored to health by these wonderful medicines, when every other means had failed.

CANCERED BREAST—A WONDERFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.

Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, boot-maker, Tipton, near Southampton.

February 9th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of Cancer and Abscesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at once. The Faculty declared the case as past curing. Several pieces of bone had come away, and I expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your Pills and Ointment, which, to our utter astonishment, in the space of about three months, healed up the breast so soundly as ever it was in her life—I shall ever remain your most grateful and obedient servant.

(Signed) RICHARD BULL.

WHEEZING ON THE CHEST AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Compton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London, April 25th, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I beg to inform you that I believe I have been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with Chronic Asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently so short that I was unable to perform the most trifling duties, and I was very much of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a pillow. I should be so situated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected by rubbing your invaluable Ointment twice a day into my chest, and taking ten of your Pills at bed-time, and ten again in the morning, for about three months.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY.

In all diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stomach and Ulcerated Cancri, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles—Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment, as by this means cures may be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Mischettos, Sand Flies, and all Skin Diseases common to tropical climates.

Burns, Scalds, Blisters, and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of this Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilized world. In Sydney, wholesale by

J. K. HEYDON,
78, King-street, Sydney.

Sole Wholesale Agent for these Colonies; and by

Mr. H. G. Flanagan, King-street East, Sydney; Mr. Alder, chemist, Parramatta-street, Sydney; Mr. Tucker, stationer, George-street, Sydney; Mr. Lewis, carver, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

Mr. C. W. Rowling, chemist, Parramatta; Mr. F. Lawson, West Maitland; Mr. Thomas McCormack, storekeeper, Newcastle.

Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist, Bathurst; Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler, George-street, Windsor.

Mr. F. A. Forbes, storekeeper, Liverpool; Mr. James Guigley, Barrington; Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper, Goulburn; Mr. William Cavanagh, North Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

Mr. Dennis Shea, Wollongong; Mr. James Boote, Port's River.

And by all respectable chemists.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot and box. 469

TO THE LOVERS OF ZOOLOGY, PARTICULARLY

ORNITHOLOGY, ICHTHIOLOGY, AND ENTOMOLOGY.

JAMES PALMER begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has recently received from the interior, a superb collection of upwards of 2000 living birds, amongst which are several of extreme rarity and beauty, viz.: The Budgery Carr, Ross Cockatoo, Bullen Bullen, Crimson Wing, Green Lark, and other Parrots too numerous for an advertisement.

Also, a variety of Doves and Pigeons. His stock of stuffed and preserved birds for packing, are numerous, select, and in excellent preservation. His stock of insects in the Coleopterous and Neuropterous class are in great variety.

N. B. Residence, Harvey's Buildings, George-street, Parramatta, opposite Mr. Payne's.

P. S. All orders and communications, by letter or otherwise, punctually attended to. 450

COLONIAL BOTTLED FRUITS AND PRESERVES.

TO MERCHANTS, CAPTAINS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

PRICE AND STADDON, Wholesale and Export Confectioners, No. 462, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia, have now ready a large assortment of Bottled Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Candied Peaches, &c., which are esteemed superior to English, and are charged at 50 or 60 per cent. under import prices.

The Colonial Fruits are much prized in England, and the duty being reduced to a mere nominal charge, render them desirable as presents for friends in the Mother Country. 1319

A BARGAIN.
A large lot of very superior COLOURED DAMASKS,

all to be sold at 10d. per yard, really worth in England 18d. per yard.

Also, a fine assortment of FRENCH LLAMA SHAWLS,

to be sold at 10s. 6d. each.

The shawls are of a most choice style and beautiful texture, and they would be considered uncommonly cheap in Paris at 18s. 6d. each. Ladies should make an early selection as they are exceedingly well adapted to this climate.

BEE-HIVE, CHRISTOPHER NEWTON & BROTHER.
1316

OBSERVE!

BONNETS! BONNETS! BONNETS!

JUST LANDED, per Walmer

8 Cases ladies' Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets

3 " children's ditto ditto ditto

2 " ladies' Madras and other fancy ditto

2 " children's ditto ditto ditto

4 " ladies' drawn muslin and coloured

2 " ditto ditto

3 " children's ditto ditto ditto, ditto

2 " ditto Tuscan and Dunstable hats

6 " superior bonnet shapes

The whole of the above splendid assortment will be sold at such prices as must command an immediate sale.

JOHN HORDERIK,
Nottingham House, Charlotte-place, N.B.—Town and Country Bonnet Shop supplied. 1321

COLONIAL TWEEDS.
ALL TWEEDS manufactured by A. and J. RAYNER may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvage. Goulburn-street West. 1308

BIRDS, ANIMALS, INSECTS, &c.
THE UNDERSIGNED takes the present opportunity of informing the public of Australia, that he is now enabled to supply collections and purchase specimens of the above, at his residence, No. 7, Bridge-street.

F. STRANGE,
Collector for J. Gould, Esq. F.R.S.
Sydney, 27th October. 9039

THE PROPRIETOR OF
THE GRIDIRON,
280, PITT-STREET,
OPPOSITE TO THE VICTORIA THEATRE,

BEGS to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to his well selected stock of **IRONMONGERY,**

embracing nearly EVERY ARTICLE in the trade, which he is selling at reasonable prices.
TIN and **JAPANESE-WARE** manufactured on the premises.
REPAIRS neatly and expeditiously executed.

ARTHUR GRAVELLY,
January 23. 1456

BEST CONFECTIONERY,
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

A GREAT reduction in the wholesale prices of Lozenges, Comfits, &c., from this day.

The quality as usual first rate, and unequalled in the colony.
PRICE AND STADDON,
Wholesale and Export Confectioners,
No. 552, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
January 21. 1261

ON SALE AT
E. COHN AND CO'S,
WHOLESALE GENERAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 512, George-street, opposite the Old Treasury.

THE following Supplies, at prices cheaper than any other house in the trade, E. C. and Co. request the Settlers and Storekeepers, in town and country, to bear in mind that all articles sold by them are warranted sound.

Tea—Fine hyson, hysonskin, gunpowder, souphong, pouchong, and oolong, of the following well-known brands: *Alfred, Anna, Emily, Jane, Persian, Antilles, Marchioness of Doune, &c., &c.,* in catty boxes, chests, and half-chests.

Sugar—Light sun-dried Pampanga, Tasel, Zebu, fine clayed, &c., &c.; also, 1000 bags superior assorted sugars, now landing ex *Hijama*.

Oliven's Stores—Pickles, mustard, bottled fruits, salad and Florence oils, Coleman's blue and starch, washing soda, sage, Colonial soap, 25 lb. boxes, patent candles, raisins, currants, barley, rice, suet, &c., &c.

London bottled superior port and sherry wines, in three dozen cases, ale and porter, in draft and bottle, of the best brands, rum, brandy, gin, &c., &c.

Woolpacks, three-bushel bags, tarpaulins, Negrohead and Colonial tobacco, of the first brands, Liverpool St. Ubes, dairy and rock salt, &c., &c.

A large assortment of soft goods always on hand, well selected and cheap. Country orders attended to with strict attention and despatch.
N.B.—No business transacted at the above establishment on Saturdays.
January 19. 1119

NOW LANDING, EX "ST. GEORGE,"
IND, COOPE, AND CO., late Ind and Smith, Romford,
Pale ale in hogheads and three dozen cases.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO., Spring-street.
December 30. 41

BEER, WINE, COFFEE, &c.
on sale
ALLSOPP'S BURTON ALE
BASS'S ditto ditto
Barclay's Porter
Byass's Ale and Porter, in 3 and 4 dozen cases
Allsopp's Ale, in 3 and 4 dozen cases
Port Wine, in wood and bottle
AND
Sherry, in wood and bottle, from Black, Young, and Mackenzie's
Rum, &c., &c.
Woolpacks, three-bushel bags, twine, Osmaburghs, sheeting, &c.
Copper sheathing, 18 to 28 oz.
Staves, Countess and Duchess Molasses

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO., George-street.
1462
WINE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS
JUST RECEIVED, EX "MOLLY SAWN," TEN BALES of superior **VELVET WINE CORKS.**
A. FORBES,
315, Pitt-street North,
Three doors from King-street.

PALE ALE AND PORTER.
ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Draught ale and porter, in hogheads and barrels.
Bottled ale and porter.
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street.
November 7. 7321

"Otiom cum dignitate."
"Enjoyment of the Pipe."

NEGROHEAD, suitable to the above motto, in any quantities, "in or out of bond," at extremely moderate prices, at
DIXON'S
TOBACCO ESTABLISHMENT,
494, GEORGE-STREET,
Third door South of Hunter-street.
1860

COWRIE FINE
FOR SALE, the Cowrie of the *Forer*, Captain, John Bull, and Ann, from New Zealand, containing 90,000 feet of the above wood, consisting of, dock planks of 4 x 3 to 12 x 3, in lengths of 18 to 35 feet. For particulars apply to
ARTHUR DEVLIN,
Circular Wharf,
Or, 197, Elizabeth-street.
January 23. 1409

PHILLIPS COLONIAL TOBACCO,
a very fine sample, on sale at the stores of
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Spring-street.
September 26. 8411

TO TAILORS.
TO BE DISPOSED OF, in Sydney, the goodwill and fixtures (with or without the stock of a Tailor—long established)—having a first-rate connection, and doing a business of £2000 (two thousand) a-year. His only reason for leaving is caused by a continuance of bad health. For cards of address apply at the *Herald* Office. 1511

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a most profitable wholesale and retail ready money business, in full trade, situated in a central part of George-street; the whole or any part of the stock may be taken at such prices as may be agreed on. Application to be made at No. 245, George and Liverpool streets.
January 25. 1390

POINT CLARE, BRISBANK WATER.
The Proprietor of the above highly valuable and productive property, being desirous to return to the southern settlements, will dispose thereof on reasonable and easy terms. There are now upwards of 30,000 banana trees in the plantation, yielding an income of £250 per annum, and from which the Sydney market has for many years been supplied with fruit; and it is capable of being extended to double its present size in only two months' time. There is a good verandah outgate, and other conveniences suitable for a respectable family. The character and capabilities of the property are so well authenticated as to need no comment from the vendor. Any party therefore disposed to purchase are recommended to inspect the properties; and to save trouble, the price and conditions of sale may be learned from Mr. Griffiths, King and York streets, Sydney. 1265

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
The undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins; or will make advances on wools consigned to Messrs. Armitage Brothers & Co.
10558 J. T. ARMITAGE BROS. & CO.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
The undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or in the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
Harrington-street, Church Hill.
8953

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.
The undersigned is a cash buyer of washed and unwashed Wool and Sheepskins, or will make advances on Wool consigned to his friends in Messrs. J. T. Armitage Brothers & Co.
10503 ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.

WOOL AND TALLOW.
Wool and Tallow purchased, or advances made on same consigned to Messrs. Lyall Brothers and Co., London.
10548 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.
The undersigned is empowered to make liberal advances on wool of the present clip, consigned to the house of Messrs. Evans, Brothers, London, or will purchase fair samples at market rates.
B. S. LLOYD,
No. 485, George-street,
(Late Blackman's).
9058

WANTED FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.
The undersigned is a purchaser of from 200 to 300 Bales of Wool of the present clip.
M. JOSEPH,
Commercial House,
390, George-street.
755

WOOL.
The undersigned is a cash buyer of Wool.
THOMAS HOLT, Junr.,
Reiby's Cottage,
Near the Post Office, Sydney.
8797

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
will advance on wool consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co., or will purchase for cash. 215

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or will make liberal advances on wool of the present clip, if consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magnus, Jardine, and Co.
THACKER AND CO.,
Fort-street.
7907

THE undersigned will be a purchaser of wool during the present season, and continue to make advances on wool and other produce consigned for sale, as usual, to his friends in London, Messrs. Elliot, Kinnear, and Co.
WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
Wharf, Darling Harbour.
6138

MESSERS. CAMPBELL AND CO.
are prepared to purchase or make advances upon wool and other colonial produce, consigned through them to their friends, Messrs. Cockrell and Co., of London.
Campbell's Wharf,
November 11. 7546

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of wool, and other colonial produce; or will make advances on the same, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., London.
COOPER AND HOLT,
Waterloo Warehouse.
8990

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.
ROBERT HOW AND CO.,
Lower George-street.
10462

THE undersigned classes Wools as usual, and has every convenience for drying and making merchantable any wools damaged by rain or salt water. Also to receive wools in the grease that may be required to be sorted and washed suitable for the English market.
R. H. is open to purchase wool on commission to any extent.
R. HERITAGE AND CO.,
Buchanan and Co.'s Wharf,
Darling Harbour.
January 26. 1505

JOHN STEVENSON, OTHERWISE STEPHENSON, DECEASED.
ALL Persons indebted to the estate of John Stevenson, otherwise Stephen-son, late of Richmond, in the county of Cumberland, farmer, deceased, are requested to pay their respective debts to Francis Beddek, of Windsor, Solicitor; and all persons to whom the said deceased stood indebted, are requested to send in their accounts to the said Francis Beddek forthwith, for examination.
Dated 21st January, 1847. 1273

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. A. A. Mackey, in the Firm of J. Mackey and Co., ceased on the 31st December last, and the partnership subsequently existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the 17th August last.
D. C. MACKEY.
J. H. MACKEY.
Calcutta, 13th October, 1846.

Gentlemen.—With reference to the foregoing, announcing the dissolution of the Firm of J. Mackey and Co., I beg to inform you that I have established a new Firm under the style of D. C. Mackey, and Co., into which I have admitted my Nephew, Mr. John Mackey, as a partner.
D. C. MACKEY.
Calcutta, 14th October, 1846.

WHEREAS, JOHN DOWDALL, commonly called "Cas-an-chor Jack," has left my service without my permission, and without completing certain work which he was engaged to perform; and whereas he has been absent now nearly five weeks without my having any intelligence from him; I hereby give notice that I shall have the work which he was engaged to perform completed by other parties, at his expense.
SYDNEY G. WATSON.
Walton, January 22. 1514

NOTICE.—Captain Miles, ship *Ma-azeppe*, requests that all accounts against his vessel be handed in, in duplicate, to
BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD
Harrington-street.
1476

CARRIAGE HORSES.
WANTED TO PURCHASE, a very superior pair greys, to match well, from fourteen to fifteen hands high, four to five years old. They are intended for exportation, and as a sample of the best horses the colony can produce—consequently a liberal price will be given. No purchase will be made for one month from this date, so as to allow this advertisement to be generally seen. Apply, post-paid, to Mr. Armstrong, Veterinary Surgeon, Sydney.
January 16. 923

WANTED TO BORROW,
£400 to £500 on several Houses in Sydney, let on permanent tenancy at £200 per annum, and lately valued at £1000. Ends seen and particulars known by applying to
C. H. CHAMBERS, ESQ.,
Pitt-street.
1313

"SHIPPING GAZETTES,"
25th JULY, 1846.
TWO SHILLINGS each will be given for a few Shipping Gazettes of the above date, by applying at this office. 1214

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.
Wanted a General House Servant. Apply between nine and ten a.m., to Mr. Thompson, 163, Elizabeth-street, near the Toy Bazaar. 1270

WANTED, a good Housemaid. Apply to Mr. W. Baxter, George-street; or to Mr. J. Fraz, Castle, Austenham House. 1474

£10 REWARD.
STOLEN OR STRAYED, from my Estate in the district of Queensbury, on or about the 1st of October last, four head of Horses, viz.:—Two bay mares, with white JM tails, one in foal, branded WC on near shoulder, and JM on off shoulder, with star in forehead; the other mare branded JM on near shoulder. Also, two bay colts, one three years old, and the other two years, both branded JM on near shoulder.

If stolen, I hereby offer a reward of £10 to any person who will bring the offender to justice; or if strayed, I will pay a reward of £2 to any person who will deliver the said horses to my estate, near Queensbury; or to the undersigned, at Osmaburgh, Perth.
JAMES MCCARTHY, Junr.
January 7. 864

Later English News

DISASTER TO THE STEAM-SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.

We regret to announce the occurrence of a disaster to the steam ship *Great Britain* of a most serious and lamentable character. The simple facts are as follow:—The *Great Britain* ran ashore at half past nine o'clock on Tuesday night in the Bay of Dundrum. The wind was blowing fresh, the sea broke over her incessantly, and the ship beat heavily on the soft sands upon which she had struck. Deep alarm was naturally excited amongst the numerous passengers. Captain Hooker, however, succeeded in maintaining order; and, towards daylight on Wednesday morning, the passengers were landed in safety, with their luggage, and conveyed to the houses in the vicinity of the Bay. The ship remains on shore, having apparently sustained but little damage; and while in the mean time measures are being taken to insure her preservation uninjured, it is anticipated that on the next spring tides she will be brought off. Of the cause of this accident many reasons are current; but these are entirely unauthenticated, and it would be unjust to put them into circulation. The accident will undoubtedly also receive proper explanation hereafter.

We subjoin the following:—
(From the Second Edition of *Gore's Advertiser*.)
We regret to have to announce that a very unfortunate accident happened to the steam ship *Great Britain*, about eight o'clock on the night of Tuesday last.

It will be recollected that the *Great Britain* left Liverpool for New York at 11 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, with the largest number of passengers (upwards of 180) that ever crossed the Atlantic in any steamer. She sailed south of the Isle of Man, the intention of Captain Hooker being to run up the Irish Channel, and to reach the Atlantic by the northern coast of Ireland. She made extraordinary way after clearing the harbour of Liverpool; indeed all accounts agree in showing that she went at the unusually rapid rate of 12½ knots an hour. There can be very little doubt that she steamed most rapidly, for in nine and a half hours after leaving our quays she struck on the Irish coast. Many rumours prevail as to the cause of the accident. Some say that the reckoning was badly kept, and others that the light off Dundrum Bay was taken for some other light. We believe, from what we have heard, that the latter was the real cause of the disaster. Certain it is, at all events, that at the hour we have mentioned, about 8 o'clock p.m., she ran on shore on the main land near the Cow-and-Calf, as it is called, in Dundrum Bay. This bay is situated on the eastern coast of Ireland, and was the scene, a few years since, of one or two dreadful wrecks. It lies almost immediately opposite the southern shore of the Isle of Man, and is about half way between Belfast and Drogheda. The passengers and crew, we are rejoiced to say, were all landed in perfect safety. The *Sea King* brought back the *Great Britain's* mail bags, which will be despatched to America by the next steamer. There was naturally very great confusion and consternation on board when the vessel struck, but through the active exertions and timely counsel of Captain Hooker all fear for personal safety were quickly subdued, and the passengers, as we have said, were safely landed, and with as much expedition as the unexpected nature of the circumstances would admit of. The *Great Britain*, it is thought, will be got off, but as yet nothing very positive on this point can be stated. A letter from Captain Hooker reached Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., this morning, detailing the calamity, and briefly giving his opinion as to the probability of getting her off. The sea was making a complete breach over her after she struck, but the ship was perfectly tight.

FROM A PASSENGER.
The ship left the dock about 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and, after clearing the Bell buoy, bore away under considerable canvas direct in a course for the Calf of Man and the scene of the disaster, and at from four to five o'clock in the afternoon, the island was distinctly visible on the starboard bow. Shortly after it set in to rain, and the wind increased, the ship making excellent progress, and the passengers uncommonly delighted with the vessel and her admirable qualities as a sea-boat. Night then closed in, dark and wet, and the log was repeatedly taken. About half-past nine o'clock we were startled by a cry and active movements upon deck, and a general fear prevailed that the ship was in collision with some other vessel. The ship, however, and the passengers, were quickly subdued, and the passengers, as we have said, were safely landed, and with as much expedition as the unexpected nature of the circumstances would admit of. The *Great Britain*, it is thought, will be got off, but as yet nothing very positive on this point can be stated. A letter from Captain Hooker reached Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., this morning, detailing the calamity, and briefly giving his opinion as to the probability of getting her off. The sea was making a complete breach over her after she struck, but the ship was perfectly tight.

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The steamer is high on the beach in but a few inches of water, in an oblique direction, heading north-east, and would appear to have sustained little damage. No leakage has been observed, and no particular injury is so far known to have been received, excepting the loss of her rudder and the bending of her propelling fins. No effort will be made until the next spring tide, early in October, to get her off; but, meantime, every effort is being made to render her position as secure as possible. The absurd statement circulated in Belfast, that her "coals" were "floated out" through her bottom is wholly untrue.

These are the principal features of the disaster. Of the Captain and his vessel, I and the passengers can speak in no other than the highest terms. The ship previously to her striking, displayed in the pale the most admirable qualities as a sea-boat, and the Captain, subsequently to the occurrence, acted as well as a man could act, placed in a situation such as his. But the cause of the disaster we cannot explain; and though many surmises and statements are afloat, yet it would be wrong and injudicious to give these unfounded statements credit.

(From our Liverpool Correspondent.)
Liverpool, Friday.
A meeting of the passengers who sailed from Liverpool by the *Great Britain* was held this afternoon, at the George Hotel. The object of the meeting was, to come to an arrangement with the consignees, Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., who stated, that they had opened a communication on the subject with the leading parties in Bristol, through the medium of the surgeon to the *Great Britain*, Mr. Fyfe. The return of the latter gentleman was hourly expected; but that a definite answer would be given to the passengers the following morning. The passengers then adjourned, in order that the committee might have another interview with the consignees, who were stated to have made to a private passenger certain representations, which they had not made to the officially-appointed committee. Thus the matter stands at present. As regards the consignees, they are highly respectable men, but being mere agents, have no power to act without the authority of the principals in Bristol.

The general feeling amongst the passengers is, that no blame attaches to the captain, and that the misfortune is attributed to the attraction of the iron on the compass. Shortly before the calamity, a gentleman named Tucker, a clergyman, on his way to Bermuda, observed the helmsman shaking the compass. "What are you doing that for?" was the enquiry. "Because the compass won't act," was the reply. This statement gives some probability to the influence of the iron on the needle. The *Great Britain*, it will be remembered, on her last outward trip, owing to the same mistake in her reckoning, nearly lost off some place contiguous to Boston.

There was some wind blowing at the time she stranded on Tuesday night, but happily the weather was sufficiently moderate to prevent loss of life, and there still is a chance that the vessel may be saved. One of the passengers, with whom the writer of this conversed, was so unconsciously of danger that he slept undisturbed in his berth until several o'clock the next morning—the vessel having struck at half-past nine the previous night.

The *Great Britain* is unquestionably a splendid vessel, and the disaster has not shaken the faith of many of the passengers in her excellence as a sea-boat. More than one in my hearing declared that if she were in the *Mercy*, ready to start for New York, they would prefer her to any steamer afloat!

DEADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

SWINDON, NEAR FARRINGTON, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.—Last evening, as the 4.15 train from Paddington was proceeding on its way, one of the most fearful accidents we have ever had the painful duty of recording occurred near the Farrington-road station. The following particulars were obtained from a gentleman who, through in the last compartment of the passenger carriage, next to the tender, was providentially uninjured. As the train neared the station the rate of speed was, as usual, reduced; whereupon, from some unexplained cause, the luggage van, placed between the first passenger carriage and the engine, got off the line and forced its way through the first compartment of the carriage, causing the instant death of two passengers, and injuring several others. Two were in the same or adjoining carriages. The head of one of the passengers was literally dashed to pieces, and his fellow-traveller in the same compartment received so severe a concussion of the brain that almost instant death was the result. The scene was horrifying in the extreme, and, as may be expected, the greatest excitement and consternation prevailed.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The accident which befell the 4.15 minutes past 4 p.m. passenger train from Paddington, at Farrington-road station on the above line, on Monday, was of a character peculiarly deplorable, and, we believe, nearly unparalleled among railway casualties. The unfortunate passengers, who met with their death, have been ascertained to be Mr. Sergeant, a farmer, residing in the vicinity of Swindon, and James Bonner, living at Oxford. There were several other passengers injured, including a female, but their names and the nature of their injuries could not be obtained. The train, when it left Paddington, consisted of the 11th engine and tender, followed by seven first and second class passenger carriages, and another luggage van at the rear. It took up a large number of passengers at the station, and by the time it reached Farrington-road the train had become a very large one. On its approach to the latter station the engine-driver shut off the steam, and adopted the usual practice of bringing the train to a halt. No sooner had he done so, however, than a violent concussion took place, and it was immediately found that the luggage van near to the tender, from some unaccount-

able cause, had reared up on its fore wheels. The force of the train drove the next carriage under it, and the next moment the train passing through a bridge on the London side of the Farrington-road station, it is supposed that the roof of the luggage van came in contact with the crown of the arch, and was driven into the body of the carriage. All three compartments being filled with passengers, it is truly remarkable that a greater loss of life did not ensue. The unfortunate deceased, with two or three others, were in the compartment nearest the van. The remains of Mr. Sergeant were shockingly mutilated, the head being literally severed from the body. His death must have been instantaneous. More than an hour and a half elapsed ere his remains could be extricated from the wreck of the carriage. Bonner survived his injury but a few minutes. He was standing up in the carriage at the time, and received the full force of the concussion on his head. As soon as the necessary assistance had been obtained, the bodies were removed to the station to await a Coroner's inquiry. In the course of an hour and a half, the line was cleared and the train proceeded. The remarkable circumstance of the luggage-van rising from no apparent cause, has excited considerable attention. By some opinions are given that it was the result of the sudden shutting off of the steam and the momentum of the heavy train behind that threw the van up. It was stated by the company's officer that carriage rising in such a manner were of frequent occurrence on all lines; if so, it is the first that has been publicly announced. It is right to state, however, that they do not admit the accident to be the cause above alluded to, but rather to some defect in the spring or axle of the van.

The construction of the luggage van on this line differs very materially from those generally employed on other railways. It has been reported that it was of a light construction, and not of that massive description as to warrant it being placed next the tender with such heavy trains as the one that met with the accident. Such, however, is not the fact. It was one of the ordinary wrought-iron vans usually employed in running up with passenger trains, and weighing six tons. Up to the last station it stopped at before reaching Farrington-road, the van exhibited no token of defect. Singular to state, the coupling which held it to the carriage it injured never broke, at least such is the information communicated to the reporter by Mr. S. Clarke, the superintendent of the line, but the one that connected it with the tender separated. This fact has given rise to the supposition that the van must have left the rails, and that the engine broke away from it. If that, however, had been the fact, the probability is that the train would have passed on to its stead of lifting it.

THE INFANTA'S MARRIAGE—OFFICIAL INTERVIEW.

THE following is from the *Madrid Herald* of September 26:—

"This was the day fixed for the audience to Count Bresson, for his receiving from the Queen Isabella and Christina their formal consent to the marriage of her Royal Highness the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier. Three of the Court carriages, attended by a numerous suite of servants in their full dress, and escorted by a detachment of cavalry, went to the Count's hotel, to bring him to the Palace. In the square in front of the Palace trophies were raised, and on his arriving at the foot of the staircase he was received by all the major-domos on duty in their full costume. Their Majesties, surrounded by Grandees, Ministers, Ladies of Honour, and Chamberlains, were standing on the platform in front of the throne. On their entrance, Count Bresson delivered the following address to Queen Christina:—

"Madame,—A double joy awaits your heart, a mother—a delightful satisfaction to your heart as a Queen. Your Majesty is about in one day to insure the happiness of your august daughters, and contribute to confirm, by their marriages, order, liberty, and union in this noble country, whose destiny you so wisely and courageously directed during many years. This reward was due to your Majesty after so many trials, and the King my august Sovereign, in offering to you his congratulations, put up your voice to Heaven, that your future joy may be completely remunerated. The King entreats you to confirm solemnly, on this day, the consent you have already given to Her Royal Highness the Infanta.

Queen Christina replied:—
"The approaching marriage of my beloved daughters causes me the joy of seeing fulfilled on one and the same day all my hopes, all my desires. By these unions I see insured the happiness of my maternal love, as well as a future of peace and concord for this magnanimous nation, which I tell with pride my country. I give at the same time to your Sovereign the most striking proof of my affection by consenting, with all the effusion of my heart to the marriage of my beloved daughter, the Infanta, with the Duke de Montpensier. She will thus enter an august family, who by their practice form an example of every private and public virtue."

Count Bresson then addressed Queen Isabella in the following terms:—
"Madame—Your Majesty has not been contented with insuring your own happiness and that of Spain by giving your hand to a Prince most worthy of his high destiny, but you have also thought of the happiness of a beloved sister, and designed to consent to her union with the youngest son of a King who was already bound to your Majesty by so many ties, and to Spain by sympathy and his admiration for a people standing so high in history. Today, the Cortes of the Kingdom, so enlightened and so patriotic, have by their deliberations and addresses partaken in the wishes and intentions of your Majesty, and I come in the name of the King, my august Sovereign, to request that you will first accept his congratulations and best wishes, and next, that you will solemnly confirm the consent already granted by you for the marriage of Her Royal Highness the Infanta Dona Louisa Fernanda, with His Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier."

Her Majesty Queen Isabella replied:—
"Called by Divine Providence to fill the throne of Spain, the happiness of this great nation has ever been the object of my endeavours. My heart flatters me with the hope

that I have secured it by the union I am about to contract. The Prince, who is about to call himself my consort is worthy of the title from his high qualities. I am also indebted to Divine Providence for a companion of my childhood, who has been inseparable from me from my infancy—a sister whom I love tenderly, and whose happiness I wished to ensure as my own. May God grant me the consolation of knowing that my object has been attained by giving her hand to the youngest son of your King—to a Prince whose eminent merits already reveal the rare virtues of his august father. Encouraged by the voice of the Cortes of the Kingdom, whose loyal and sincere congratulations I have just received, I declare to you, sir, that I repeat and solemnly confirm my royal consent to the celebration of the marriage of my well-beloved sister the Infanta of Spain, Dona Louisa Fernanda, of Bourbon, to Prince Antonio Maria Philippe Louis of Orleans, Duke de Montpensier. I request, Sir, that you will make this known to your Sovereign, my well-beloved uncle, whose congratulations I have just received, and for the peace and prosperity of the two nations."

Queen Christina afterwards sent the Marchioness de Santa Cruz, the Camerera Mayor, to bring the Infanta, whom the Count thus addressed:—

"Madam, Heaven presided over your birth; and your Royal Highness has had every gift, every grace bestowed upon you. Happy the Prince on whom the choice of your Royal Highness has fallen, and who is called upon to unite his fate to yours. In saying to your Royal Highness that already the heart of your future husband is filled along with this happiness, I only interpret the sentiments which he himself will shortly express to you in person, if your Royal Highness shall deign to confirm solemnly on this day the consent you have already granted."

Her Royal Highness, after having obtained the consent of her august mother and sister, answered:—

"Intimately convinced that the counsels of my tender mother, and the advice of my well-beloved sister can have no other view than the double object of my happiness and the interests of my country, I confirm with joy, sir, the consent I have already given, and solemnly accept the offer made to me at the hand of a Prince whose qualities are so eminent. I am with happiness that, on this occasion, I yield to the desires of my family."

Before he withdrew, Count Bresson delivered to her Royal Highness the portrait of her affianced bridegroom, which she accepted with evident satisfaction. On his return to the embassy he was received with great respect by the immense crowd assembled on the Plaza. Count Bresson distributed to the ladies and gentlemen of the Embassy, and to the servants of the royal stables."

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30.—The *Britannia* steamer has arrived, bringing intelligence from New York to the 16th, and it will at once be seen from the tenor of her advices that the air-built castles of the corn speculators and famine-mongers are completely demolished. Notwithstanding the news of the potato failure in Great Britain, full particulars of which were taken out by the *Britannia*, and large orders for flour and grain of every description, yet we find that in the interval between her arrival and departure, a period of eleven days, there was no great upward movement in the American markets. Now we all know that our friends on the other side use as food for their pigs the best qualities of flour were, 4 d. 7 1/2 c. per barrel. The immense quantities known to be coming forward had raised freights very materially, 2s. 6d. and 3s. a barrel being charged to England, but this high rate will leave an enormous profit to importers, even if prices in America should happen to be forced much higher than we now know them to be.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* thus speaks of the *Britannia*'s news:—"The effect of her intelligence commercially was, to give a considerable impulse to the flour and grain markets. Flour has risen from 50 to 60 cents per barrel since her arrival, and wheat and Indian corn in proportion. If the next accounts from Europe should continue firm, the apprehension about the failure of the potato crop, and impart any doubt about the productivity of the general harvest, present prices here would be sustained and probably advanced. If not, they must recede, for the yield of our wheat harvest is very great, and that of the Indian corn, not yet gathered, but sufficiently matured to be home in the fall, will likewise be very large. Of the smaller grains the yield will be equally good."

The same well-informed journal tells us that America cannot consume her present year's store of corn and flour by many tens of millions of bushels, and that the surplus must come to Great Britain. In its latest article for the *Advertiser*, the *New York Commercial Advertiser* thus explains:—"We have already spoken of the abundance of the present harvest. The estimates made with some care, by the Bureau at Washington, charged with collecting such statistics, presents the result for the crops of '45—which those of the present year will, it is admitted, exceed. Wheat, 1064 millions of bushels; oats, 1634 ditto; rye, 27 ditto; barley, 514 ditto; buckwheat, 101 ditto; Indian corn, 4717 ditto. The estimated population at present of these United States is about twenty millions—and they cannot consume, by many tens of millions, the bread stuffs they produce. There is a large surplus, and it will be annually larger, for other lands—and now that the permanent policy of Great Britain is declared to be the free importation of corn, there will be an increased quantity raised for the chance of that market, on our luxuriant soil, and at diminished prices."

Now if, in the face of this warning, British farmers allow themselves to be deluded of their wits, and hold back their corn, they will deserve little pity. The present may be their only opportunity, under the new Corn Law

of seeing such prices as now rule current, and the Americans do not dispute from us the fact that the deluge intended to be poured upon us this year is nothing as compared with what they will send in future. Some little time must of necessity elapse before the amount of shipping can be obtained to bring forward the supplies purchased for this market; but we all know that it must and will come, and it is now only a question of who shall have the advantage of present prices, the American or the British farmer.

It is very satisfactory to know that not the slightest chance exists of Brother Jonathan this year running away with our gold in payment of his staples. The rate of exchange by this steamer shows a firm and continued rise in favour of England, and the Americans are in and trouble lest a large exportation of gold should take place in England. The large exportation of goods from this country to America, certain to be made in October and November, in order to take advantage of the new Tariff Act, must maintain, if not increase, the rate of exchange in favour of England. On the 15th it had risen to 109 1/2 to 109 3/4.

It will be seen by the official announcements in the American papers, that George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, has been appointed minister to England, vice Hon. Louis McLane, returned. He is an able literary man, a good scholar, though not a ripe and accomplished one like Mr. Everett, and excels as an historian. As man of the world he moves in a very small sphere, and has little administrative talent.

Congress, in its wisdom, having seen fit to enact the sub-Treasury law, the Secretary of the Treasury is now arranging to put the machine in practical operation, so far at least as it may be prior to January next, when the specie part of the plan commences, and the connexion between the Government and the Banks will have been fully dissolved.

There appears to be a sad deficiency of cash in the war department of the American finance. We learn that, between the 18th of May and the 6th of August, the Quartermaster's department of the Government was about \$5,000,000 dollars minus; 400,000 additional were drawn on the 11th and 16th ult. The first appropriation of 10,000,000 was entirely expended by the 6th of August. The second is fast melting away, and were it not for a short respite of Congress, an extraordinary meeting would be called. Every effort is being made by Secretary Walker to keep up the public credit, and, if industry will accomplish the object, success is certain. His private accounts from New Orleans

it is said that the Quartermaster of that city had stuck up a placard, with the words "no money," and that hundreds of disbanded volunteers and others had in vain applied for a settlement of their accounts, so much for American sinews of war.

We have but little news regarding American doings in California. It is said that the act of the American Consul, placed the British Admiral in the Pacific in an embarrassing situation. When he last heard from home the relations between England and the United States were anything but amicable, and he doubted whether to interfere with the American possession or not. In this state of affairs he hurried on the news to ask the advice of Mr. Pakenham, and of the Governor-General of Canada. We also learn by this express that the British Admiral had the news of the war between Mexico and the United States a month before the same intelligence was received from official sources by the American squadron.

COMMERCIAL.—NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15.

—There is a great demand for ships to England and Ireland, and we hear that British agents are buying up bread stuffs right and left, in all our American markets. Although it is believed there will be no great failure of crops generally in Europe, yet it is well known that the potato disease continues, and that the yield will fall short this year as much as it did last. Although we do not entertain any belief in any very serious deficiency in the crops of Europe, and a consequent rise of the prices here, and would caution operators from entering into any speculation in bread stuffs, yet it may well be supposed that England will not receive her usual supplies from the north of Europe, and certainly not at very low prices. It is, therefore, a matter of calculation, whether this country will not have to furnish a large portion of the deficiency that may take place.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, WESTMINSTER.
Yesterday, according to an annual and ancient custom that has existed for upwards of seven centuries, on the election of citizens to fill the offices of Sheriff of London and Sheriff of Middlesex, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Recorder, Aldermen Humphrey, Moon, Hunter, Hooper, Hughes Hughes, and the whole of the civic functionaries, proceeded in state from the Guildhall, to Westminster, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Baron Bankes, the custodian of the keys in her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, Alderman Thomas Challis and Robert William Kennard, Esq., the newly elected sheriffs, and also for the senior Alderman present not having passed the chair, Alderman Hooper, to go through the ceremony of cutting and chopping a bundle of sticks, counting six horse-shoes, and sixty-one nails, upon which tenure the lands of the city are held of the Crown.

The procession, in addition to the state carriages of the Lord Mayor and the sheriffs, also the carriages of the aldermen and civic functionaries, was accompanied by the livery and banners of the Butchers' Company, with a full military band, of which company Mr. Alderman Challis is a member, and the livery and banners of the Carpenters' Company, to which Mr. Sheriff Kennard belongs. Shortly before one o'clock the procession left Guildhall, proceeding by way of Cheapside, Ludgate-hill, and New Bridge-street, to the Blackfriars Bridge Pier, where they embarked on board the City state barge, and proceeded to Westminster.

On the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, with the sheriffs and aldermen, entering the Court of Exchequer, and taking their seats within the bar.

The learned Recorder rose and said,—Mr. Baron Bankes, it is my pleasing duty to present to you Thomas Challis, Esq., alderman, and Robert William Kennard, Esq., who have been chosen by the citizens of London to fill the offices of sheriffs, of

London and sheriff of the county of Middlesex; and I also appear here to claim, on behalf of the citizens of London, that ancient right and privilege to which they have an undoubted right, and which they have annually claimed, and which ancient right and privilege has always on the part of the Crown been conceded to, as one which the citizens of London were undoubtedly entitled to, that of electing from amongst their own body persons to fill the high and important offices of sheriffs of London and sheriff of Middlesex. The citizens of London were composed of many thousands; all of whom would be most anxious and vigilant in selecting persons for filling so highly important and onerous an office as one of those whose character and position for honour and integrity were beyond suspicion and were elected, and it was acting in the full spirit of such principle their unanimous choice had fallen upon Alderman Challis and Mr. Kennard. The character and institutions of the City of London were entirely of a free and popular character, and could never be shaken so long as the constitution of our country remains. Sir, Mr. Challis is a member of Cripplegate Without, and is the successor of the late Sir M. Wood, and was chosen without a dissentient voice, and I have no doubt that from the active and efficient manner in which he has performed his duties as a magistrate and alderman, that when the time arrives he will be as unanimously elected to fill the office of Lord Mayor; and it is with much pleasure that I can add, that Mr. Alderman Challis is a strong advocate and liberal supporter of our charities, not only with his purse, but by a devotion of his time and his active and vigorous mind. Mr. Kennard is only entering on his career of office, and had not had afforded to him that opportunity which had been afforded to Alderman Challis. He was an iron merchant of great eminence, and had not been engaged in any of these ephemeral schemes which had so recently been before the public; but he had contributed largely to those legitimate undertakings in the formation of railways and other works which had proved highly beneficial to the public, and his efforts had been so perfectly crowned with success, that the citizens of London no doubt considered that they could not do better than elect a man who had proved himself to be a man who could do for himself. The office of Sheriff was one requiring great care, humanity, and circumspection, in the midst of the various cases that were of necessity presented to their notice, and all which the citizens of London felt would be faithfully and carefully exercised by Mr. Alderman Challis and Mr. Kennard.

The learned Recorder concluded by passing a warm eulogium on the late Sheriff, Lauris and Chaplin, for the manner in which they had fulfilled their term of office, and intimated that they appeared in court to render their accounts to the Court of Exchequer.

The Curator Baron said, in reply, that it had been correctly stated that a recognition had always been given on the part of the Crown to the citizens of London enjoying so large a portion of the prerogative of electing their own sheriffs. In the provinces of this empire in which the sheriffs are appointed by the Crown, he was aware that in times of distress and tumult the high sheriff of the county was resorted to for counsel, and looked up to as the natural leader of the people in cases of disturbance, and it was under the presidency of the sheriff that the people were enabled to meet and prepare their petitions to the legislature; or when they desired to submit their grievances to the foot of the throne, it was to him that they looked to secure the presenting their petitions, and securing their memorial reaching the Sovereign. The learned Baron said, it afforded the Sovereign much gratification, as it also did the citizens of London should be enabled to make choice of persons to fill the high and important office of sheriffs of this the first city of the kingdom so fully enabled to carry out their wishes as they had done; and he trusted that those gentlemen would, by their exertions in endeavouring to extend the benefits of education to the poorer youth, not only prevent the increase of crime, but that at the termination of their career of office, they would have the pleasant satisfaction of finding that the prisoners were much thinner than when they entered on their office.

Mr. Alderman Hooper, as senior alderman present, then went through the ceremony of counting six hundred and sixty-one mails, and cutting and chopping a bundle of sticks.

The Recorder having invited the Curator Baron to an entertainment to be given by the Sheriff, the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen returned to Guildhall in the same manner as they had arrived.

SEPTEMBER WOOL SALES.

DEAR SIR,—We have much pleasure in forwarding to you the accompanying price current of our third series of wool sales of the present season, which have certainly gone off more satisfactorily than we could have anticipated but a few weeks since. As compared with the sales of July we consider that prices have ruled fully 1d. per lb. above the highest rates then obtained, and higher by 2d. per lb. than the average of these sales. Of the market prospectively we entertain a still more favourable opinion; and although we shall not probably see any material improvement during the present year, unless any unforeseen political event should interfere, we think that prices will certainly be higher in the spring, and that we shall have a good market throughout the ensuing season.

Our potato crop has again been attacked by the same fatal disease as that of last year, and even to a more serious extent, which circumstances, coupled with the fact that several cargoes of wheat have been purchased here on French account, in consequence of the harvest having comparatively failed in some districts of France, has had so material an effect on our corn market, that we have been this week obtaining 68s. to 72s. per quarter, and we think that the maintenance of something like present prices may be relied upon, even if a further rise does not take place.

Our tallow market is firm at 38s. to 42s. per cwt., but there has been little or nothing done of late in Australia.

Mimosa bark is still very difficult of sale, even at 25 to 25 10s. per ton.

ROCKLEY AND CO.

London, October 1, 1846.

The public sales of Colonial Wool, which commenced on the 8th instant, closed this evening. The quantity brought forward consisted of—

11,476 Bales of Australian Wool,	
2,575 " Van Diemen's Land "	
6,443 " Ton Phillip "	
158 " South Australian "	
59 " New Zealand "	
137 " Swan River "	
2,133 " Cape "	
23,991 " East India "	
391 " "	
24,282 Bales.	

At the commencement of the present sales, it being understood that as usual subsequent arrivals should be held over until the next series, buyers purchased with confidence, and the sales throughout have progressed with spirit, fully supporting the former rates of the last series in July. For flocks of good quality and state as the season, and there was a desire manifested by most of the large buyers at these sales, to secure their full portions at July prices. It being, however, generally considered that a slight advance was being paid, in which opinion we concur, all parties bought with caution, and the wools were much divided, which gives us reason to expect firm prices at the next sales, which we conclude will take place about the middle of November. Good wools in general were in most request. The only unfavourable feature in the prospects of the woolen trade, is the probability of dear provisions during the winter. Cape wools were in more request, and sold fully at former rates. East Indian wool realised rather improved prices.

THOMAS SOUTHEY AND SON.

PUBLIC SALES OF WOOL.

London, September 28, 1846. The third series of these sales commenced on the 8th instant, and continued till this evening. They drew a large attendance of buyers, and the colonial wools are considered to have gone off at rather higher prices than the general average paid at the last sales in July; and more particularly the best flocks, lambswool, and those in good condition; the prevalence of burrs and small seeds deteriorated to a great extent the value of some parcels. Considering the very large quantity of these wools, that have been brought into the market (at least 50,000 bales) within three months, and nearly all sold for cash in 14 days, it is only surprising that the prices of wool generally have not been more depressed than has been the case; it is however expected some improvement will now gradually take place, as the major part of this year's clip has been disposed of.

The Merino Odessa wool brought forward, being only small in quantity and of a good description realised prices equal to sales made by private contract; the finer classes well washed, and were most sought after, and continue to be approved of by the manufacturers.

The Brook washed and Merino Wools are rather wasting, and being only of medium quality sold at prices accordingly.

Spanish Wool was not much in request, and therefore the prices paid (although equal in proportion to the colonial wools) were far from satisfactory to the owners.

It is desirable that the growers of Spanish wool should be informed, that in consequence of the great deterioration that has taken place in the quality of their wool of late years; the want of care and improvement in the breed of sheep; and the bad system of shearing and washing or scouring, leaving no animal nature or softness in the wool, it is not improbable without very great alteration in their general management, that the use of Spanish wool will shortly cease altogether in this country; especially as it is superseded more and more every year by the increasing quantities received from our colonies, Russia, &c.

The demand for East India wool was good as usual; and although the quantity was large, nearly the whole sold at current prices.

Of the various low wools that were offered, a fair proportion sold at about previous rates.

WILLIAM HALL.

8, Basinghall-street.

TALLOW, HIDES, &c.

(From Good and Riggs's Circular, September 30.) The Tallow Market has been very animated this month, and large sales have been made, both on the spot and for forward delivery, at gradually improving prices. Altogether, the market is in a very favourable position; the supplies from St. Petersburg are likely to be less than last year; those from New South Wales show a great deficiency, and there is little or no prospect of any being received from Buenos Ayres this year, all of which speak in favour of high prices for some time to come.

The advance this month in Russian tallow is from 2s. to 2s. 6d., the present price being 4s. per cwt.—Some sales of New South Wales beef tallow, of fair quality, were made in the early part of the month by private contract at an advance of fully 1s. per cwt. Subsequently, at public sale, mutton tallow was in request, and brought an advance of 3d. to 6d. per cwt., but the greater part of the beef tallow then offered was weak and inferior, for which the

consumers were not disposed to give the prices required. The state of the market has, however, materially altered during the last ten days, and tallow, for which 40s. could not previously be got, has been sold since at 42s. 6d. per cwt. The sales of the month are small, for want of supplies, and as the market is firm and prices looking up, the shipments now landing will bring extreme if not advanced prices. Good mutton tallow is now worth 44s., and the best beef from 43s. to 45s. 6d. per cwt. Import 596 casks. Present stock 646 casks.

New South Wales Hides.—The few brought to public sale this month sold rather freely, and realised full prices for the quality, the greater portion being damaged. The late arrivals consist of 7361 hides, the bulk of which will be brought to sale to-morrow. The sales are 1274 salted, 1st heavy, 47 to 55 lb. 3/4d. to 3/4d.; 1st light, 41 lb. 3/4d.; 2nd class and damaged, 2/4d. to 2/4d. per lb. Present stock 8284 hides.

THE CHURCH.

(From the London Gazette, Tuesday, Sept. 28.) At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of September, 1846—present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.—It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of prayer to Almighty God for relief from the dearth and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, owing to the failure of some of the crops of the present year, and that such form of prayer be used in all Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 11th day of October next, and the two following Sundays. And it is hereby further ordered, that her Majesty's printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said form of prayer, in order that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

WM. L. BATHURST.

At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of September, 1846—present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.—It is this day ordered by her Majesty in Council, that all Ministers and Preachers as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as of the Episcopal Communion protected by an Act passed in the 10th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Anne, cap. 7, do, at some time during the exercise of Divine service in their churches, congregations, or assemblies, on Sunday, the 11th day of October next, and the two following Sundays, put up prayer to Almighty God for relief from the dearth and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, owing to the failure of some of the crops of the present year.

WM. L. BATHURST.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.—The toilette of the present moment are made suitable for the country and sea alike, and which, in general, are most fashionable, varying from the simplest style of negligence to the rich style of Oriental robes, opening on elegant skirts, and termed "pique" or "pique" dresses. Walking dresses are generally light, and so called "pique" dresses, made in sleeves; the jackets and other additions of the gilet Bonaparte will be entirely given up—the redingote remains fashionable, and buttons, graduating in size, will still be used; but the principal ornaments for autumnal dresses are gimpes and fringes with lace headings; ladies who do not wear bouffants wish for variety have their lighter dresses made with lace, and lace of gradual widths to the number of five or seven; bouffants are, however, very general, and equally worn by short and tall figures; they are worn with black lace to give the effect of several skirts; bouffants are also in favour: the most fashionable colours are blue brooches on gris perdis, current on gray, lilac on violet; a colour that harmonises well with black lace is the Jamville blue; bouffants of lace on silk of that colour, headed by blue velvet, have a pretty effect; the materials are most varied; barège are still worn; coulté de laine, relieved by ruffles of taffetas, foulards, taffetas in shawls, &c. &c. Visiting dresses are again in demand; the newest colour for travelling and useful wear is sable du desert; it is a warmer tint than grey, and is a colour that harmonises well with black lace; some of deep blue or green are trimmed with three or four rows of ruffles pinked, others with gimp lace laid on flat near the edge. The Pamela form of bonnet is quite abandoned by the first Parisian modistes, the form being a perky day closer, Velvets, velours epingle, and satin, are now beginning to make their appearance in bonnets and capotes; for the latter, ribbon edged by a double heading, having the effect of blond, is novel and pretty, with bunch of velvet flowers shaded of the same colour. Steel grey coloured velvet, with feather tinted to match, also forms an elegant coiffure.—London and Paris Ladies' Magazines of Fashion.

CLAIM TO VANCE OUTDOOR.—Yesterday forenoon we were present at a selected conversation, at the residence of Mr. Franklin, surgeon, Long Millgate, which was held for the purpose of testing the accuracy of certain statements made respecting a stranger who has recently arrived in this town. This gentleman to whom we refer is Rabbi Professor Dannemann, of Hungary, who claims the possession of certain extraordinary powers of memory and sight as well as the gift of divination. There were four persons present at the conversation, besides the professor, and three of them understood the Hebrew language, which is that in which the stranger professes his wonders. The professor, who appears in his native costume, seems to be about forty-five years of age, and has a remarkably quick, penetrating eye, which circumscribes some people attribute some of the uncommon faculties with which he is endowed. How this may be we know not, and to us at present it is wholly immaterial. We will now proceed to detail a few of the performances of the professor at the conversation. He was shown a private letter, which it was impossible he could have seen before, and on merely glancing at the first page stated that it contained 34 lines. The lines were carefully counted by the gentlemen present, and it was found that the number mentioned by the professor was precisely the number which the page contained. Another letter was shown him, when the same process was

gone through, and with the same result. A Hebrew volume, not the professor's, but Mr. Franklin's, was then produced. The book was opened by one of the party, and the number of the page given to the professor. The book was then opened at another place, at an interval probably of 100 leaves from the part first opened. The number of the page at the second opening the professor was not informed of, nor could he see what it was. One of the gentlemen present then put his forefinger upon a point in one of the pages at the first opening, and the professor stated that he should name the word immediately under the finger at the corresponding point in one of the pages at the second opening. In this he completely succeeded. A Hebrew and English lexicon, belonging to Mr. Franklin, and which Professor Dannemann could not have seen before, was then handed to him. The book was opened at pages 250 and 251 by one of the party, in such a way that the professor could not see what were their contents. Three different points were chosen by the gentlemen present, one at the top of 250, one at the bottom of the same page, and one on the fifth line of page 251, and the professor undertook to say what were the words which would be found at these several points. In this he again completely succeeded. He then took the same book, which was partly open in such a manner by one of the gentlemen that there was no possibility of the professor's seeing what was the number of the page at the opening. The gentleman then thrust his finger in at the opening, and the professor named the two words at the extremity of the organ. This he repeated. One of the party put his finger upon the binding outside of the book, and the professor stated that he could name two words opposite to the finger in a portion of the book which was partly opened, but the contents of which, as far as those present could judge, it was impossible the professor could have seen. The point in the book referred to was examined, and it was found that the words there were those which had been named by the professor. A Hebrew and Latin Concordance to the Bible was next introduced. One of the party fixed upon a page, with the number of which the professor was made acquainted, although he could not see the page itself; he then put his finger upon the outside of the book, the professor engaging to name the word immediately opposite to it in the page at which the volume was opened. In this he was entirely successful. A piece of paper was put into a book at the place at which it was opened by one of the party, and which was unknown to the professor, and the latter mentioned some of the words that were found under the paper. A penknife was introduced in a similar manner, and with the same results. A Dutch edition of the Family Prayer-book, which, we were informed, he never could have seen before, was next brought forward. The volume was half opened, one of the party thrust his hand into the opening, the contents, of which could not be seen by the professor, and yet he named words on both pages opposite to the hand. A number of experiments of a similar character were gone through, but we have not space for further detail. The professor says he cannot account for the possession of the faculties the nature of which we have endeavoured to explain in any other way than that he has received them as an extraordinary gift. He exerts great reverence and respect from all around him, and considers himself the living wonder of the age. He has received the applause of several sovereigns, and wears a splendid ring which was presented to him by the late Pope. Amongst his testimonials and papers appear the names of several distinguished statesmen and others on the continent. We believe that on Monday evening next the professor will display his uncommon powers, in the Hebrew School, St. Mary-street, when the public will be admitted. We should have mentioned above that the professor insists upon all parties standing in his presence.—Manchester Courier.

DEATH OF LORD MOUNT SANDFORD.—We have to announce the demise of this Irish peer, who expired on Friday morning last at Stowey, Somersetshire, at the extreme old age of ninety years. The deceased George Sandford Baron Mount Sandford, of Castles, county Roscom, in the peerage of Ireland, was fourth son of Mr. Henry Sandford, by the Hon. Sarah Moore, eldest daughter of Stephen first Viscount Mountcashel. He was born May 10, 1756, and succeeded his nephew Henry, second lord, who was brutally killed in a riot at Windsor, on the 14th June, 1828. The late venerable peer was married. His brother, Henry Moore Sandford, was created a peer of Great Britain in 1800, with remainder in default of male issue to his brother and their male descendants. On the death of the late lord's nephew, before alluded to the title and family estates devolved, according to the limitation of the patent, to the deceased. His lordship had retired from public life for a long series of years. He was formerly in the army, having held the commission of captain in the 18th Dragoons, and subsequently represented Roscom in parliament. By his lordship's death the title becomes extinct, and the estates of his lordship in Ireland revert, we believe, to his niece, Mrs. Willis and Mrs. Pakenham, the latter lady being wife of the Honorable and Venerable Archbishop Pakenham.

THE MOON THROUGH LORD ROSA'S TELESCOPE.—The Rev. Dr. Scoresby, in lecturing on this subject at Whitby, stated the moon's appearance, as seen through the telescope, to be magnificent. It appeared like a globe of molten silver, and every object of the extent of a hundred yards was quite visible. Edifices, therefore, the size of York Minster, or even of the ruins of Whitby Abbey, might be easily perceived if they had existed. But there was no appearance of anything of that nature, neither was there any indication of the existence of water, nor of an atmosphere. There were a vast number of extinct volcanoes, several miles in breadth; and a line of them in continuance about 150 miles in length, running in a straight direction like a railway. The general appearance, however, was like one vast ruin of nature; and many of the pieces of rock, driven out of the volcanoes, appeared to be laid at various distances.

PRINCE AND PUBLISHED BY CHARLES KEMP AND JOHN FAIRFAX, at the Morning Herald Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney New South Wales, Thursday, January 28, 1847.

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